

**Radiotelephony.**—Radiotelephony — the wireless transmission of the human voice — is a later development of radiotelegraphy. During the Great War, radiotelephony was perfected for the use of warships and airplanes. In 1920 and 1921 its peace-time possibilities were for the first time widely appreciated, and musical programmes were broadcasted by electrical companies as part of their campaign to sell private radio equipment. Radiotelephony has become a very practicable means of relaying telephone messages to places where the population is too sparse to support a telephone system and to ships at sea. Thus it is a great boon to distant and isolated posts or settlements and to survey parties in the field, who by this means can keep in touch with the centres of population. But radiotelephony is not applicable to the regular business of telephone companies in urban districts, because only a limited number of messages can be transmitted simultaneously without interference. However, as an indication of the increasing popularity of radio receiving sets for "listening in" on broadcasted musical programmes and news, the number of such sets licensed in Canada (private receiving stations in Table 72) has grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923, to 134,486 in 1926. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 60,110; Quebec, 21,141; Saskatchewan, 15,944; Manitoba, 14,503; British Columbia, 9,494; Alberta, 7,152; Nova Scotia, 3,288; New Brunswick, 2,612; Prince Edward Island, 202; Yukon, 23; and the Northwest Territories, 17. In the calendar year 1925, the production in Canada of radio apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries, reached a total value of \$5,548,659. The number of complete sets manufactured was 48,498 with a value of \$2,196,024.

72.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1921-1926.

Class of Stations.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Coast Stations (Government-owned).....	31	34	30
Direction Finding Stations (Government-owned).....	7	7	8
Ship Stations (Government-owned).....	30	20	28
Radio Beacon Stations (Government-owned).....	4	5	6
Radiophone Stations (Government-owned).....	5	5	4
Land Stations.....	1	1	1
Ship Stations (commercial).....	232	239	252
Limited Coast Stations.....	2	2	3
Public Commercial Stations.....	7	14	9
Private Commercial Stations.....	55	57	59
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	46	63	55
Experimental Stations.....	46	44	37
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	1,345	533	482
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	22	17	16
Private Receiving Stations.....	31,609	91,996	134,486
Radio Training Schools.....	14	11	9
Licensed aircraft.....	-	2	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,456</b>	<b>93,048</b>	<b>135,485</b>

## XI.—TELEPHONES.

The telephone is in part a Canadian invention, though its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotchman by birth, was at the time of its invention a resident of the United States, having immigrated with his father to Brantford, Ontario, in 1870, and subsequently proceeded to Boston. According to his account, the discovery of the telephone, both as to its main principle and as to the first transmission of the human voice, was made at his father's residence at Tutela Heights,